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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 8, 1922.
LABOR DAY CELEBRATION
"IF I WERE A WAGE-EARNER"
"FIGHT TO THE FINISH"
THE FEDERAL INJUNCTION
EQUIPMENT FALLING TO PIECES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 530 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1922

No. 32

:- Labor Day Celebration :-

The Labor Day celebration in the Civic Auditorium last Monday night was a pronounced success, more than 12,000 people being in attendance and enjoying themselves to the full. The program was carried out without a flaw and a satisfied crowd left the hall after midnight. The program was as follows:

1. "Star-Spangled Banner" (Francis Scott Key)—Mlle. Berthe D'Aubigny, band accompaniment.
2. Introductory remarks—Senator L. J. Flaherty, chairman of the evening.
3. Address—James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco.
4. Song and dance, "Georgette" (Brown and Henderson)—Martha Biehle and Company—Martha Biehle, Anna Biehle, Bella Biehle, Dolly Byers, Carabella Gray, Lucile McNulty.
5. Latest popular songs—Feist Trio.
6. Tableau, "Labor's Welcome"—Cast of characters: "Miss Columbia," Mlle Berthe D'Aubigny; "Uncle Sam," Roe H. Baker; "Labor," Frank Burgess.
7. Selection, "Hail to the Chief"—Band.
8. Introduction of Speaker of Evening—Chairman L. J. Flaherty.
9. Labor Day Oration—Judge Frank J. Murasky.
10. Motion Picture—Harold Lloyd's Latest Success. Courtesy Moving Picture Operators.
11. Song and dance, "My Honey's Loving Arms" (Joseph Meyer)—Martha Biehle and Company.
12. Sextette, "Lucia" (Donnizetti)—Band.
13. "California" (Cliff Friend)—Martha Biehle and Company.

The orator of the day, Judge Frank J. Murasky, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I appear before you merely as a member of the commonwealth interested, as we all are, in the age-old problem of the relation between capital and labor, between employer and employee, a problem that, despite the difficulties which now enshroud it, and the clouds which lower over it, I believe is not far from a just solution. In every controversy there must be a "yes" and a "no," and a "yes" and a "no" man, or a "yes" and "no" group, strong in conviction as to rights and duties, but that does not mean that their differences are necessarily irreconcilable. Involved in every conflict are certain fundamental principles, and belonging to each participant certain fundamental rights. When these fundamental things are recognized adjustment is in sight.

None of us owns the whole earth, none of us has the right to exclude our fellows from its favors, but all of us are entitled to get out of it the best we can, and to help our fellows to do the same. The only limitation upon activity in every department of life is that justice and fair dealing shall prevail.

After ages of struggle for the recognition of their inherent rights those who toil in the shops and factories, the foundries and the mills, who burrow in the earth and who go down to the sea in ships, in a word all who labor, find a day devoted by the Nation to the celebration of their achievements, to the consideration of their condition and their hopes. Notwithstanding the pre-

vailing troubles today is in illuminating and gratifying contrast to that time when the workers were a submerged class in the social order. The march of the world has been slow and painful but it has ever been forward. History is one long story of the masses in their struggle upward. The labor problem is the problem of all nations, of all peoples, and of all centuries.

The great structures of ancient times, whose remains are the marvel of mankind—the mighty pyramids and the temples of Egypt, the marble ruins of forgotten cities on the plains of Persia and Mesopotamia, the Coliseum of Rome—built without the aid of those tools and appliances which in this day are indispensable to such work, were made possible by the use of unpaid slave labor, or of an outcast class which the world thought fully compensated if it received the price of a bare subsistence. There was no dream then of providing for physical, or mental, or moral betterment, for education, for old age, for contented home life. The mind's eye sweeps on, through the agitations of the Gracchi, the feudal system of the medieval ages, with its branded serfs, to times nearer our own. Let us take a long step forward. In England the statutes of Edward III provided that every laborer and artificer within the age of sixty years, and not having means of his own should be required to work upon demand, and at a wage fixed for him, and failure to so serve upon demand was punishable by imprisonment. Nearly 200 years later a statute was passed which made every agreement or combination among workmen not to work except at a "certain price or rate" an offense punishable by confinement in the pillory and loss of an ear. So the thing went on until the act of 1800 which made it a crime for any workman to enter "into any combination to obtain an advance of wages, or lessen or alter the hours of work." Curiously enough, though long before a dead letter this law was not repealed until 1875. With these conditions of other days in view we can realize the proud and dignified position which labor has attained—a position that is one of labor's triumphs, that places the employee upon an equal plane with the employer when each deals with the other not as master and servant but each as having something of value which the other desires, and in the exchange fair values will be agreed upon.

But you come here not only to celebrate your great conquests, but to proclaim your loyalty to the principles which underlie labor's cause, and have led to labor's victory. It is a far cry from the days of serfdom and of the English prohibitive statutes to the day when employer and employee, or their representatives sit in conference, and make the effort, at least, to affect a peaceful settlement of their troubles. Adjustments are possible because there are certain essential things upon which all reasonable men agree, and which are now conceded by both sides in labor controversies.

The first of these is the right of the workers in any industry to combine in furtherance of their welfare, to better their situation, and to determine the wages and conditions upon which they shall work, and to take all lawful measures for the accomplishment of their ends. Of course no

purpose, however worthy may be achieved by violence or by infringement of the law. To this doctrine every true labor man and every real labor union will subscribe.

The right to live to the highest advantage is undeniable; the opportunity to do so must come by adjustment; and adjustment, at least so far as the employee is concerned except by his power to combine and co-operate with his fellows. And it may happen in some cases to be true of the employer.

Associated with the right of organizing is the right to propose terms, rates and conditions as a body and for the members of the body. Without such right the right to combine is useless.

The third principle, and one that has general acquiescence is, that the worker is entitled to a living wage. I believe it will be agreed that such a wage should be sufficient to maintain the workman and his family in reasonable comfort according to the accepted standards of living, to secure to them in some degree against sickness and accident, and to provide them proper opportunity for recreation, amusement, social intercourse, church membership; that their health and strength may be conserved and the possibility of developing the higher faculties by proper education may exist.

In this land and this day the laborer is no longer the member of a class. He is a man having something to sell to his fellow-man. He brings his skill, his strength to the market, and he demands from the buyer a price which will give him proper living for himself and his family. The buyer comes to the market agreeing that the price should embrace these things. Upon these fundamentals the employer and employee—the buyer and the seller—do not differ. Their disputes arise over the amount of money, figured in wages, that will represent such a price. The buyer has a right to refuse to pay the amount of money demanded, and the seller has a right to refuse to sell for less. In other words, the buyer may withhold his money, and the seller may withhold his labor.

Organized labor accepts the present industrial order. It does not seek the overthrow of capital, but recognizes it as a necessary factor in our civilization. In labor disputes, like others which arise amongst us fallible human beings, injustice may be suffered by one side or the other, or by both sides simultaneously, but justice will prevail eventually when the spirit of fair play is in the heart and a conscience is in the soul.

As Leo XIII said, "Mutual agreements result in pleasantness of life and beauty of good order, while perpetual conflict produces confusion and savage barbarity."

Labor is not destructive; its very life depends upon progress and construction. What labor has won of lasting worth it has won by legitimate organization, and it has no room for the communism and radicalism which would spell chaos for all.

President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, says in his message issued today: "Instead of continuing a campaign of reprisals both capital and labor must agree to a common-sense, fair and practical adjustment of their differences. May an honorable, reasonable and peaceful adjustment come soon."

"FIGHT TO THE FINISH"

By Chester M. Wright

Railroads are yelping for a "fight to the finish." All over the country Big Business has been yelping for a "fight to the finish."

Ever since the Armistice Wall Street has been poking its straw bosses in the ribs, egging them on to stage a "fight to the finish."

What is this "fight to the finish" for which High Pirater Finance is so eager?

It is a fight to crush out of existence all unions of workers, all organizations that act as a bar to complete autocracy in workshops.

High Finance profited throughout the war and it sought to beat its own records after the war ended.

Through some of its political tools it made it easy to start a tremendous avalanche of depression—a great "deflation."

This period of depression and deflation was used for profiteering purposes.

When millions of workers were out of employment little bands of money robbers were profiteering to the limit.

The depression was hand made. The misery of millions was brought about for the great gain of a few.

But the labor unions didn't go to pieces during the depression. They stood solid. Some couldn't pay dues, but there were just as many union men as ever. There are more today.

Employers and particularly high financiers saw that mere depression—mere "hard times"—wasn't enough.

Teeth were bared. Sleuth hounds were called in. Lies were circulated. Orders were issued.

The miners were forced to strike. The railroad men were forced to strike. The textile workers were forced to strike. The butcher workmen, the granite cutters, the quarry workers, the printers—all these were forced to strike.

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Close to two million workers have been on the battle line of freedom during the past twelve months!

High financiers thought the unions would go to pieces. They thought wages would be forced down. They thought profiteering would be safeguarded and prolonged.

Unions stand for fair wages, for good work, for honest production, for decent conditions and proper hours. These things interfere with complete domination of industry by employers. These things interfere with profiteering.

The unions stood fast. When they were forced to strike, they struck, solidly, quietly, with great determination. The employers were amazed. There are secrets about what the employers thought when they started this business. They thought a lot of things that were wrong. They totally misjudged the workers.

But they resolved that what wouldn't come easy must come some other way.

So this "fight to the finish" slogan.

Now a "fight to the finish" means that employers are determined to smash the unions at any price.

"Any price" may be a big price, but profiteers think they can afford a big price.

Injunctions, thugs, spies, jail birds, agents provocateurs—all these have been used, and they cost a lot of money.

Wall Street treasuries are full of money for the purpose of smashing unions.

But in the midst of it all the unions stand solid. The ranks show no break. Workers simply decline to work under conditions and terms that are not satisfactory. They refuse to accept dictatorship. They will not be made serfs.

Employers are puzzled. Their minds, in such matters, are simple. High financial powers that are issuing the orders, understand financial deals, they know about markets, they know about margins and profits, but they do not know about men and women. They do not know about freedom and justice and the human instinct for participation by the individual in the shaping of conditions surrounding his own existence. Financiers are profoundly ignorant about these things.

"Smash things" is all financiers know about in the matter of industrial relations. "Rule" and "Dominate" and "show 'em where to get off"—these terms express the mental processes of Wall Street in dealing with workers.

"Fight to a finish" means that financiers want to take the hope out of life for workers, they want to make out of workers mere burden bearers who will deliver labor power and ask no questions.

Well, that don't go! Unions are organizations of human beings, associations of human beings, fitting perfectly into modern industrial life, where great masses toil together in single industries.

The Wall Street "fight to a finish" will be to a finish—a finish for the autocratic idea, a finish for unlimited piracy and profiteering, a finish for the slave and master idea, long since worn out.

The great armies of Labor today are fighting to hold progress already gained. They will hold it and gain more.

They will establish firmly the right of workers to speak with a determining voice in the fixing of terms and conditions upon which service is to be given in industry. And then they will go on to the general improvement of all industry, looking toward efficiency, toward high production, toward honest costs, toward the final establishment of the concept that service is the prime purpose of industry and that profit must follow service.

For Wall Street to win would be a calamity for all civilization.

Wall Street must not win—and will not win! Democracy must win and will win—democracy in industry, the service field of modern life.

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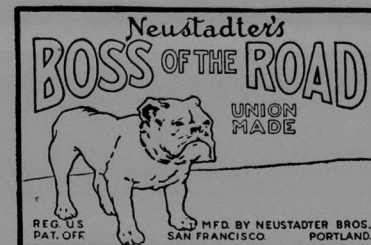
"IF I WERE A WAGE-EARNER"
(Written by the three employers who served on the Industrial Commission appointed by President Wilson in 1915, and quoted by William P. Clarke, President of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in his address at the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L.)

"Despite the fact that we have been appointed to represent, on this Commission, the employers of the nation, we are free to admit that the investigations made by the Commission, and the testimony brought forth at our public hearings, have made it plain that employers, some of them, have been guilty of much wrong-doing and have caused the workers to have their full-grievances against many employers. There has been an abundance of testimony submitted to prove to our satisfaction that some employers have resorted to questionable methods to prevent their workers from organizing in their own self-interest; that they have attempted to defeat democracy by more or less successfully controlling courts and legislatures; that some of them have exploited women and children and unorganized workers; that some have resorted to all sorts of methods to prevent the enactment of remedial industrial legislation; that some have employed gun-men in strikes, who were disreputable characters, and who assaulted innocent people and committed other crimes most reprehensible in character; that some have paid lower wages than competitive conditions warranted, worked their people long hours, and under unsanitary and dangerous conditions; that some have exploited prison labor at the expense of free labor; that some have been contract-breakers with labor; that some have at times attempted, through the authorities, to suppress free speech and the right of peaceful assembly; and that some have deliberately, for selfish ends, bribed representatives of labor. All these things, we find, tend to produce industrial unrest, with all its consequent and far-reaching ills.

"There is, therefore, no gainsaying the fact that labor has had many grievances, and that it is thoroughly justified in organizing and in spreading organization in order better to protect itself against exploitation and oppression. * * * We say frankly that if we were wage earners we would be unionists, and as unionists we would feel the keen responsibility of giving the same attention to our trade union duties as to our civic duties. * * *

ARREST STRIKING GIRLS.
At Chattanooga, Tenn., the Miller Manufacturing Company caused the arrest of 25 girls and two men who are charged with violating one of the wildest injunctions ever issued in this section of the State. The company is attempting to install the anti-union shop, and is being resisted by the United Garment Workers' Union. The arrest of the girls was intended to break their morale but it has had the opposite effect.

If all trade unionists would live every day as though it were their last there would be a better demand for the union label, shop card, and working button.



**OVERALLS
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1922.

Pluck wins! It always wins! though days be slow
And nights be dark 'twixt days that come and go.
Still pluck will win; its average is sure;
He gains the prize who will the most endure;
Who faces issues; he who never shirks;
Who waits and watches, and who always works.

An engineer has been investigating the ques-
tion of transportation and has discovered that the
faster you travel the higher you pay, and this
without regard for whether you travel by shank's
mare or flying machine. If speed is desirable
evidently those who want it must pay for it just
as those who dance must pay the fiddler.

While the soldier bonus bill has passed both
houses of Congress and is now in conference,
where doubtless an agreement will be reached, it
still has to run the gauntlet of an unfriendly
President, who may veto it. The present admin-
istration is more concerned about serving the
big interests than anything else and the financial
interests are against the bill. It is, therefore,
still necessary for the former service men to bring
every possible pressure to bear in order to succeed.

The workers have never been adequately rep-
resented in the legislative bodies of any country
in the world and it is about time they were putting
forth the necessary candidates to insure decent
consideration for their interests in matters of leg-
islation. Lawyers dominate practically all of the
legislative assemblies in this country, and it is
now becoming apparent that other elements of
the population are dissatisfied with this condi-
tion of affairs and propose to step in and bring
about a change. Recently there was held in an
Eastern State a conference of poets, novelists,
artists and moving picture actresses to discuss
the possibility of these lines being represented.
Perhaps these elements ought to have representa-
tion, but what a government we would get were
they ever to become dominant! The lawyers
have succeeded, perhaps, very largely owing to
the fact that they are better equipped for present
day political influence than any other division of
our citizenship. If this is the fact, and we believe
it is, then the thing for those who desire greater
consideration to do is to proceed to become better
qualified than has been the case in the past. This
also applies to the workers. They need to have
more men and women capable of assuming the
duties of statesmanship, and trained in the ways
of getting votes.

The Federal Injunction

While the organized workers of this country have been well aware that in the present national administration they had an enemy willing to lend every assistance to the big financial interests, they also felt that the demands of consistency would restrain it from going to the lengths indicated in the restraining order granted in Chicago at the close of last week, wherein the provisions of the Clayton law were deliberately set at naught by the application of the Attorney-General for an injunction forbidding the workers doing anything more than draw their breath. Never before has the Federal Government taken such a position. Never, so far as we recollect, has a representative of the President's Cabinet come out so clearly in an official way on the side of capital in an industrial controversy, and especially with the publicly expressed approval of the Chief Executive himself. No attempt was made to hide the fact that the administration favored the so-called open shop, which in reality is the non-union closed shop, the shop in which union men are not allowed to work.

In spite of the fact that the workers were harboring no delusions as to the position of the Harding administration the demands made by the Attorney-General were so outrageous as to be astonishing. No attention was paid to the provisions of the Clayton law which set forth the limitations of the courts with respect to injunctions in industrial controversies and the Federal official asked for prohibitions of a most sweeping and extraordinary character, and the Court, as is the common practice, issued the order in exactly the shape prayed for by the petitioner. Of course it is merely a temporary restraining order and is not likely to be made permanent in its present shape, but that does not alter in the slightest degree the fact that the Federal Government, under the Harding administration, has gone far out of its way to aid the employers in a difference with the workers.

The labor movement must resist the making of such an order permanent and the establishment, by court action, of conditions that are expressly forbidden by law. The organized workers are free men and women entitled to all the privileges and rights of other citizens and will not permit those inherent rights to be taken away from them under the shallow pretense of protecting the public interest. It is very noticeable that the administration has not made a single move to bring pressure to bear upon the railroad officials on the other side of the controversy. They have been permitted to violate and ignore decisions of the Railroad Labor Board more than a hundred times and the administration, which has been so determined to force the workers has done nothing whatever to deal in a similar manner with them. It can be depended upon that the American people, when they have gained a proper understanding of the whole situation, will not place their stamp of approval upon such unwarranted and biased action on the part of their official representatives. Their good sense will prevail over the desires of high financial interests and the subserviency of time-serving politicians.

Much has been said of late by the enemies of labor concerning the sacredness of the constitution and the position they would have it understood that the organized workers take in opposition to that idea, but this injunction would flout the rights of the striking shopmen under that same constitution and the instrumentality that would bring about the violations is none other than the administration elected by the people and sworn to uphold the provisions of that document.

It is also certain that the injunction will have little or no influence toward bringing about an end to the strike. The thing it will do is to lead many to the conviction that there is no justice in government for the toilers. It will drive many to the faith that bolshevism is preferable to the kind of government that such conduct exemplifies.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Any individual, organization or institution that makes a serious and honest investigation and study of industrial conditions must finally reach the very definite conclusion that the adoption of compulsory arbitration laws, the crushing out of unions or any other means of suppression can not take the place of fair dealing between the two parties directly concerned in the operation of industry. If each will make an effort to treat the other fairly industrial peace and harmony will prevail, and without this spirit there is sure to be turmoil and strife even where the so-called third party, the public, attempts to force the parties to an adjustment based upon public interest. Even the third party must play the game fairly if peace is to be maintained in the industrial world. Attempts to enforce peace without justice must always end in failure no matter where the force comes from.

Justice Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1894 fixed the principles which must govern a court of equity and the basic rights of workmen which must not be invaded when the court declared unconstitutional the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case. It is particularly illuminating at this time when the Federal Courts, the Railroad Labor Board, and the Republican Administration are not only ignoring it but proceeding in the opposite direction in violation of the rights of American workmen. Justice Harlan said: "Equity will not enjoin employees of the railroad from quitting service. Employees of a railroad may lawfully confer together upon the subject of a proposed reduction in wages and may withdraw in a body from such service because of such reduction. A strike is not unlawful if it is merely a combination among employees having for its object their orderly withdrawal in large numbers or in a body from their employer's service to accomplish some lawful purpose. If two equal rights conflict it does not and cannot rest with any court to decide which of these shall give way. No court can subordinate the right of labor to the right of the employer. Nor can any court declare that capital shall abate any of its rights because of collision with the rights of labor. It is not logical to say that a railroad is a public highway and owes a duty to the public, and that it must be kept a going concern, although it proved unremunerative to the shareholders and at the same time shift this duty over to the public from the shoulders of the company and its shareholders to the wage earners, who in any event can have no interest in the profits. It would be an invasion of one's natural liberty to compel him to work for or to remain in the personal service of another. One who is placed under such restraint is in the condition of involuntary servitude—a condition which the supreme law of the land declares shall not exist in the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction." The injunction was created in England by equity courts, of whom Lord Camden said: "The discretion of a judge is a law of tyrants; it is always unknown; it is different in different men; it is casual and depends upon constitution, temper and passion. In the best it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst it is every vice, folly and passion to which human nature is liable."

WIT AT RANDOM

Muggins—Yes, I'm living in the country now. It certainly has its inconveniences.

Buggins—What do you miss most?

Muggins—The last train home at night.—Duluth Herald.

Little Girl—Ma, why do they keep animals at the telephone office?

Mother—Why, child, what gave you such an idea?

Little Girl—Because when I called pa up the lady told the lion's busy.

A Brooklyn colored man was all beaten up and the judge advised him to keep out of bad company. "I kain't, yo' honor," replied the man. "I kain't get enough money together to obcure a dee-voce."—New York Evening Mail.

We question whether the greenest of green young brides could be so absolutely verdant, but here's the story as it comes to us:

"I have some particularly fine asparagus today," said the marketman to Mrs. Youngbride, and he displayed a bunch for her admiration. "Picked not three hours ago," he added.

Mrs. Youngbride looked at it with unaffected amazement.

"Does it grow like that?" she asked. "I always supposed the cook braided the ends of it."—Boston Transcript.

"Glad to see you getting in on time mornings, Mr. Slowe," said the head clerk.

"Yes, sir, I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot! What for? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"So I did, but after a day or two I got used to it and it failed to wake me. So I got a parrot and now when I retire I hang the alarm clock over the cage. It wakes the parrot, and what that bird says would arouse anybody."—Boston Transcript.

A "Funny Man" thought he would break up a suffrage meeting, so, from the audience, he called out to the woman speaker: "Say, Madam, would you like to be a man?"

Back instantly came the reply: "Yes, I would; would you?"

A man was going through a country village pushing a wheelbarrow full of sand. He was selling it at a penny a bag, telling the people that it was a sure fly-killer. One purchaser, a stout old dame, asked him how it was to be used.

"First catch a fly," said he, "tickle it under the chin with a straw, and when it opens its mouth to laugh, throw a handful of this famous fly-poison down its throat. The result is that the fly is choked and instantly dies."

"Why," exclaimed the purchaser, "I could 'ave squashed it under my foot six times over."

"Yes," replied the vendor, unconcernedly, "that is a good method as well."

Mayor Moore, of Philadelphia, said at a dinner: "Of course, if the government will spend enough money, it can enforce prohibition. That is bound to be a hard job, though. Some of our most law-abiding citizens refuse to take the prohibition law seriously."

"They are like the chap whose cellar was searched by a prohibition enforcement officer the other day."

"There are hundreds and hundreds of empty whiskey bottles in your cellar," the officer said. "How did they get there, friend?"

"Blest if I know!" And the owner of the cellar gave a hearty laugh. "Blest if I know! I never bought an empty whiskey bottle in my life."—Detroit Free Press.

MISCELLANEOUS

REVIVE VANDERBILT IDEA.

The railroads have revived Commodore Vanderbilt's historic declaration, "The public be damned," says the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal.

"The railroads have conducted their business with conspicuous dishonesty and flagrant falsehood. They have exhausted the patience of the people. If they had the sympathy of the public in this industrial controversy they lost it when they turned the chief executive down. The railroads refused to participate in President Harding's plan because they demanded the right to punish the strikers and refused to restore their seniority rights. The railroads' refusal is based on the supposition that they and they only are right. It is an historical fact that the railroads have seldom been right except when public sentiment has pushed them right."

"JUST AND REASONABLE WAGE."

The Railroad Board has ruled that the Cummins-Esch law only permits it to establish wages that are "just and reasonable," and that this does not mean a living wage.

The decision was made in the case of the maintenance-of-way workers, who asked the board to increase their minimum rate of 23 cents an hour.

The board has notified these workers that if they can demonstrate to it that "a just and reasonable wage" is a living wage, the board will adopt it, otherwise it will ignore what it costs a maintenance-of-way worker to live, and will rule on what it considers "a just and reasonable wage."

The decision indicates the mental attitude of the Railroad Labor Board, its lack of human sympathy and its frigid legalisms.

The decision is the best defense of the shop men's strike that has yet been made.

WHAT PROFITEERS MADE.

In urging the soldiers' bonus on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Pittman of Nevada reminded his colleagues of these war profits made by men who are opposing the bonus:

"When I think of the \$10,000,000,000 made in excess profits by the profiteers of this country; when I think of the \$15,000,000,000 of profits in addition to the excess profits which were turned by corporations into capital stock for the purpose of avoiding payment of taxes, I am astonished at the greed, the heartlessness and the lack of patriotism of the great financiers of the country."

"You could pay this whole thing with a billion five hundred and some odd million dollars. Yet the excess profits earned during the war were over \$10,000,000,000. A little over 10 per cent of the excess war profits of corporations alone would pay the whole thing. Yet, it is a crime to ask for it!"

"Six billion dollars of excess profits were made by individuals in this country during the war and out of the war, yet those individuals, including some of the highest officers of our government, are so selfish and inhuman that they are unwilling to give up, we will say, 15 per cent of those enormous earnings to pay those soldiers."

Senator Pittman referred to the United States Chamber of Commerce as "a highly intelligent, cold-blooded, heartless organization, moved entirely by instincts of selfishness and greed."

"Watch out, nigger. I'se hard. So hard I busts a buzz saw when I runs again' it."

"Huh! Call that hard? Why, I'se so hard I scratches the bath tub.—Anon.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

John Paul Spencer, a former active member of San Francisco Typographical Union, having served on several of its important committees, and who left the local jurisdiction in 1908, was a caller at union headquarters last week. On leaving San Francisco "John Paul" went up north, where he remained ten years, dividing his time between Seattle and Tacoma. He then came back to California and settled on a ranch near Sutter. Spencer hasn't worked at the trade very much during the last four years. However, he retains an active interest in union affairs and has his card on deposit in Marysville Union. If physical appearance counts for anything, all will agree that Mr. Spencer should have adopted the vocation of ranching years ago. He's rugged, and doesn't look a day older than he did when his San Francisco friends last saw him nearly a decade and a half ago.

Mr. R. M. Edwards of the Burroughs & Houston Co., Inc., chapel has returned to San Francisco from Colorado Springs. He gained thirty pounds in weight during his four months' residence at the Home. He has been given a position as "outside man" by the Burroughs & Houston Company.

Reading Clerk Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett is again at her desk in the Examiner proofroom, having fully recovered from the operation for a throat affection which she underwent at St. Francis Hospital last week.

The funeral of Mr. George P. McMartin, a former member of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24, who died in Marin County September 2d after a lingering illness, was held last Tuesday morning from Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. McMartin's health began to fail about a year ago, when he was employed in the pressroom of a San Francisco printing house. He gave up his position and went to Denver in the hope that a needed rest and favorable climate would restore him to health. The change benefited him little, and he came back to California. He was a native of Minnesota, aged about 35 years, a thorough gentleman of pleasing manner who made friends and kept them. He is survived by his parents, William H. R. and Effie McMartin, and two sisters, Florence E. and Margaret I. McMartin. Interment of Mr. McMartin's remains was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

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50 in box.....\$2.45	50 in box.....\$2.95
Monte Cristo Bon-Tons and Liberties, 15c size, 50 in box.....\$3.45	Monte Cristo Coronas, Majesties and Mercedes, 15c size, 3 for.....25c
2 for.....15c	50 in box.....\$3.95

Jimmy Kelsey and Frank Wandress of the juvenile departments of the Examiner and Call-Post chapels, respectively, have returned from their annual rest periods. Jimmy chose Dutch Flat as the scene of his fortnight of recreation, while Frank availed himself of the rejuvenating water found at Richardson Springs. Both declare the benefit derived from their outings is incalculable.

The September meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen will be held at 7:45 o'clock next Monday evening at the Commercial Club, Merchants Exchange Building, at which W. L. McKannay of the Independent Pressroom will be the speaker, his topic being, "Makeready on Printing Presses." Mr. McKannay will tell what makeready is expected to accomplish, how makeready affects the inking of a job, how it affects the register and how it affects the folding and binding. He will also touch upon the materials for makeready and methods for various kinds of printing surfaces, and may justifiably exclaim, at the conclusion of his remarks, "Oh, Makeready, how many sins are committed in thy name!" Every member of the Craftsmen's Club is expected to attend this meeting, to ask questions, and to "share his knowledge."

Apprentice Committeeman Grant Wallace is on the job again at Knight-Counihan's, after a sojourn of ten most enjoyable days at Fallen Leaf Lodge.

It is rumored that Frank H. Hubbell, veteran apprentice committeeman, and Harry R. Calhan, who has done yeoman service on the label committee, are going to toss their turbans into the ring when nominations for delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor comes up at the next meeting of the union. William Ellis, long time chairman of the Chronicle chapel, may also enter the race. This year's convention of the Federation, which will be one of the most important in its history, will be held at Long Beach, the citizens of which have made elaborate preparations for the reception and entertainment of the delegates.

Fred C. Lippert, former delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Typographical Union, who has been demonstrating his artistic ability in the Elite job shop at Sebastopol for the last two months, is spending a few days in the

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JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of **FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4)** per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

city. Mr. Lippert declares the "Valley of the Moon" is the grandest spot on earth, and he is seldom without plenty of evidence to back up his statement. According to Fred, few people in Sonoma County have heard of Volstead or his "act" and that such ignorance surely is bliss—to some!

Samuel M. Hughes, old-time and popular job member of No. 21, who suffered a stroke of paralysis two months ago, has been removed from St. Francis Hospital and is now a patient at the Clark Sanatorium, 1166 Guerrero street. The visiting hours at the sanatorium are 2 to 4 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Mr. Hughes' condition is reported to be slightly improved.

This is an old one, but, nevertheless, exceedingly good: In the halcyon days of hand composition a "hobo" drifted into the composing room of the Louisville Courier-Journal and "caught on" for the night. "Marse" Henry's editorials were something fierce to decipher, even for the old-timers acquainted more or less with his writing, but it was an impossibility for a new man to read it. A line should have read "from Alpha to Omega," but the printer set set "from Alton to Omaha." Another one of "Marse" Henry: He wrote it, "Forty miles of conflagration," speaking of a disastrous Western fire, but the printerman made it "Forty mules of California."—C. G. Cookerly's "Hash." (Cokerly is mechanical superintendent of the Los Angeles Herald and a member of Typographical Union No. 174. He was an active spirit in the affairs of St. Louis Union some twelve or fifteen years ago.)

James M. Speegle is in St. Francis Hospital, where he is receiving treatment for an injury to his spine, which he badly wrenched while shifting a linotype magazine at Brunt's last Friday. It may be weeks before Mr. Speegle will be able to resume work.

ORPHEUM.

With the undisputed reputation of being the greatest delineator of "mother roles" in moving pictures, Miss Vera Gordon, who first endeared herself to the public as Mama Kantor in "Humoresque," is coming to the Orpheum Theatre next week in a stirring little playlet entitled "Lullaby." The same finesse and finely drawn portraits of stage character portrayal are evident in this playlet, the same as Miss Gordon gives in her characterizations. Here is an art with a deep and human appeal, and she interprets such parts with an understanding and intelligence that come only with the actual experience and love of motherhood.

Miss Gordon, since going into vaudeville, has so arranged her work on the speaking stage as to enable her to continue screen work. It has been a common experience of hers to be playing in an Orpheum Theatre and in the same city seeing her own work exhibited in one or more moving picture houses. This, of course, has a doubly good effect, for to see her in silent portrayal only makes stronger the desire to see her in person and hear that voice, that great dramatic voice that has stirred auditors and held them in rapt attention in the legitimate theatres where Miss Gordon first gained her popularity.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Australia: Government Vessels Laid Up.—In accordance with their announcements, Federal authorities have proceeded to lay up government-owned vessels on account of the interference of trade union organizations with the regulations of the government as to the handling of its own vessels. Heavy losses are resulting from this situation.

Chile: Iquique.—Recently, a strike was called by the Printers' Union against the daily papers for having raised the price of papers to the newsboys, with the result that no dailies except those of the Socialists appeared for a week; but at the end of that time all resumed publication with non-union personnel. It is said that the Printers' Union has entirely broken up on account of the failure of the strike.

China: Shipowners' Association.—As a result of the recent seamen's strike, steps have been taken towards the formation of a Hongkong Shipowners' Association.

England: Dockyard Wages.—"War increases" in the wages of workmen employed in the dockyards and other admiralty establishments were ordered reduced, on July 21, 1922, from 33s. 6d., to 26s. a week. Further reductions of 3s. and 2s. a week during this month are contemplated, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of employees have been discharged.

Austria: Tramway Strike.—Tramway workers of Vienna went on strike on June 26, 1922, closely following the settlement of strikes of the railway, post, telegraph, and telephone employees.

England: "Black Country."—In the region north and northwest of Birmingham, commonly known as the "Black Country" on account of the smoke and soot of the iron and steel mills, wild flowers are blooming, it is said, in the kilns and works which are now inactive in this section. Ironmasters declare that not in 50 years has this district been as idle as now. General improvement continues to be noted in the unemployment situation in the Liverpool district.

Germany: Marine Engineers Strike.—German shipping is idle because of the walkout of the marine engineers and machinists. No notice was given to the shipping companies and public opinion, it is said, severely condemns this crippling of a vital industry at such a critical time.

Italy: Metallurgical Strike.—An agreement bringing the metallurgical strike to an end was reached and signed at Rome by representatives of the Industrial Association and the Labor Federation, working with the Minister of Labor.

Netherlands: Shipbuilding Wages Reduced.—Several of the large shipbuilding companies in Rotterdam have ordered further wage reductions for the period July 15 to October 1, 1922, and shipbuilders are of the opinion that additional reductions must be made on or about October 1. These reductions are made necessary, it is said, on account of competition with Great Britain.

Russia: Co-operatives.—English, French and Swiss representatives, who recently visited Russia in behalf of the International Co-operatives Union, have returned with a favorable report upon the development of Russian co-operatives. They predict a lively business intercourse in the future.

"It's union made but does not bear the label" is a catch phrase which should not mislead trade unionists when making purchases. Demand the union label.

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SACRAMENTO CASE.

Sacramento organized labor has been welded in a single fighting unit as a result of the killing of William Mero, president of the local Federated Shop Crafts, who was shot to death by Harvey De Bolt, Southern Pacific strikebreaker.

Charges have been made by William T. Charles, executive secretary of the shop crafts, that the slaying of Mero was a deliberate assassination.

"Since the start of the strike on July 1," Charles said, "Mero has been under constant surveillance by railroad detectives. This surveillance has even extended to Mero's home, with the result that Mrs. Mero became so nervous that Mero was forced to find new quarters for his family."

De Bolt had a personal grievance against Mero, according to Charles, who said that Mero, in his capacity of President of the shop crafts, had caused De Bolt to be expelled from the local Machinists' Union on account of his strikebreaking activities.

Labor Day marked the close of a monster three days' demonstration on the part of Sacramento labor over the slaying of Mero, who was Sacramento's outstanding labor leader.

The demonstration started Saturday, when the body of Mero lay in state in the Labor Temple. From early morning until evening a stream of men, women and children, estimated to number upward of 15,000, passed through the hall to view the body.

"Mero's death not only removes Sacramento's greatest labor leader but the greatest force for moderation within the local labor movement," Charles said. "His counsel was always against violence and he ever exerted his influence for a peaceful conduct of the strike."

Mero was shot down shortly after he and two companions had alighted from a street car in a residential section of the city. Neither Mero nor

his companions were armed. De Bolt, who is in custody, has admitted he fired the fatal shot.

Mero is survived by the widow and two children, aged 5 and 14.

Mrs. Mero issued a Labor Day message to the wives of rail workers, urging them to stand by their husbands in the present strike.

"Despite the great loss that the strike has brought to my children and to me," the message read, "I shall be consoled in that loss if I know that it will aid the railroad men in maintaining the American standard of living for themselves and their families. I believe that my husband died in a worthy cause, and I ask that the wives of the men who are fighting for their rights as Americans sustain them in their struggle."

The conditions of the strike are such as to make the members of a family a unit in prosecuting it.

The solicitude of the women and children is accentuated by the fear that under the terms of the Federal injunction they may at any time lose their family head. Added to this fear is the fear that Mero's fate may fall to the lot of their husband and father.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations in the history of the American labor movement attended the transit of Mero's body to Grand Forks. Accompanying the body were Mrs. Mero and her two children, and J. V. Cullivan, a member of the executive board of the Federated Shop Crafts.

The funeral party traveled over the Southern Pacific to Portland, and thence over the Northern Pacific to Grand Forks. At every terminus point rail workers gathered to pay their respects to the memory of their dead leader and to the funeral party.

The biggest labor parade in the history of Sacramento marched through Sacramento streets on Labor Day. More than 7500 laborites, each carrying a small American flag, were in line.

A riderless coal-black horse, on the pommel of whose saddle hung an evergreen wreath, was led at the fore of the section that Mero had been scheduled to head.

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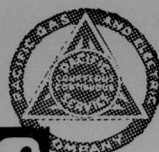
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 1, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Musicians No. 6—Mo. Davis vice A. S. Less, deceased. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Public Ownership Association, indorsing Council's resolution, relative to the construction of a municipal power line and distributing system for Hetch-Hetchy electric current. From the following unions, inclosing donations for the Railroad Shopmen: Bakery Wagon Drivers, Cooks' Helpers, Jewelry Workers, Electrical Workers 151, Garment Cutters, Auto Mechanics, Waiters, Shipwrights 759, Post Office Clerks, Patternmakers, Teamsters No. 85, Laundry Drivers, Molders 164, Musicians, Horseshoers. Delegate Heidelberg, presented copy of a resolution received from the Industrial Welfare Commission, stating that a public hearing will be held in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors, Wednesday evening, September 27, 1922.

Requests complied with—From the United Textile Workers of America, informing Council that John J. Dean is no longer an organizer for their organization, and requesting information concerning said Mr. Dean. From the Public Welfare Bureau, California Bar Association, relative to Proposition No. 24, the Sample bill.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate O'Connell (Teamsters).

Resolution reads:

Whereas, There is pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at Washington, a bill for the alleged protection of aliens, introduced by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota; and

Whereas, This bill gives power to the President to use injunctions and troops to break strikes, and also empowers the President to nullify and prevent the enforcement of State laws restricting Asiatics and other aliens; and

Whereas, All citizens of this country should be aroused to this unwarranted and reprehensible extension of the powers of the Federal Government and infringement upon the sovereign powers of the several states; and

Whereas, All organized labor in this country is unalterably opposed to placing the weight of the government in the balance for adjusting industrial disputes on the side of capital and making the government subservient to the desires of the barons of industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 1st day of September, 1922, that we solemnly protest against this attempted violation of labor's constitutional rights; that we strenuously oppose the use of injunctions and troops to break strikes; that we condemn this bill as a measure to abrogate the rights of the workers to organize and conduct collective bargaining with organized employers; and that we solemnly bind ourselves to spare no

effort to defeat this and similar measures designed to enslave American labor; further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Council be, and is hereby instructed to wire this protest to Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Bonser, relative to a proposed charter amendment which would pay to office workers registering voters ten cents per name instead of a salary of \$125 per month which now exists, and requesting Council to go on record as being opposed to the submission of this proposed charter amendment, and that this action be transmitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Moved, that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee. Amendment, that the resolutions be indorsed; amendment carried: 42 in favor, 31 against.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, There is pending before the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors a proposed charter amendment which would pay to office workers registering voters ten cents per name instead of a salary of \$125 per month which now exists; and

Whereas, It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor that workers be paid wages instead of under the piece rate system; and

Whereas, This proposed amendment also would place in the hands of the Department of Elections the setting of compensation for additional clerical help which now is established by the Board of Supervisors and is uniform in all city departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council record itself as opposed to submission of this proposed charter amendment; and, be it further

Resolved, That this action be transmitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Supervisors.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, regarding the lockout of their members by the Illinois Pacific Glass Company, committee recommended that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the firm for the purpose of adjusting the controversy, if possible, and that the Council assist in bringing the controversy to a favorable settlement. The Secretary was instructed to request Albert Samuels & Co., jewelry manufacturers, to send representative to the next meeting of the committee, to be held next Monday evening, September 11th, so that the violation of the Jewelry Workers' rules might be discussed. In the matter of the Retail Shoe Clerks controversy with the Fillmore Booterie, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the firm to adjust same, wherefore the matter was laid over awaiting developments. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Dance to be held Tuesday evening at headquarters; against the position assumed by Attorney General Daugherty regarding the injunction in the present railroad controversy; the White Lunches, Chris's

and Compton's are still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Will not work Labor Day or Admission Day; avoid making purchases on said days.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last report: Alexander S. Less of the musicians, Belle Kiesling and Louisa Dimock of the laundry workers, C. L. Brown of the grocery clerks, John Sloan of the machinists, William Madden of the pile drivers.

Growth of the Stereotypers' Union, formed in 1902, from 1400 members to its present-day strength of more than 6000, was described by A. A. Hora, Memphis delegate who attended the recent national convention at Cincinnati, the twenty-first since the formation of the national organization. James J. Creel, one of the organizers of the union and a delegate to the first convention—also the presiding officer at that time—presided at the last meeting also. General working conditions are reported as excellent all over the country, Hora declared.

A bricklayer who answered an advertisement in a Kansas City paper, calling for men to go to Bakersfield, is suing the Industrial Association of that city for damages. He claims the advertisement asserted that "there was no trouble" and that this was repeated to him by an agent sent by the association East to get men. Moreover, the wages promised to him were not paid and he feels aggrieved. The item also said there were others. The outcome of the suit will be watched with interest by both sides.

On Saturday evening, September 30, 1922, the Municipal Railway Employees' annual entertainment and ball for the benefit of sick and injured employees, will be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium, corner of Van Ness avenue and Sutter street. The general committee appointed for this event are E. Clisbee, chairman; Chas. A. Ryan, secretary, and John Grunig, treasurer. The committee has arranged to give away as a door prize a Ford automobile, which is on display at the William L. Hughson Co., Eleventh and Market streets; other valuable door prizes will be given.

Income taxpayers who are carrying installment accounts with the Government are reminded by John P. McLaughlin, Collector of Internal Revenue, that the third quarterly installment of income taxes are due and payable Friday, September 15th. In reminding the taxpayers of their obligations, the collector points out that where income tax remittances are made by mail, it is advisable to purchase a post-office money order, or draw check payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue, San Francisco, California. Cash sent is always at the owner's risk of loss, said McLaughlin, and if stolen, the sender may find himself facing penalties for failure to pay his taxes on time. "Owing to the fact that there are hundreds of taxpayers in this district bearing the same name and initials, it will greatly expedite the work of this office if the taxpayers will spell out their first name in full, and set down their address plainly," said the Collector.

The \$15 a week minimum wage recently fixed for women and minors by the State Industrial Welfare Commission and which was attacked so vehemently upon all sides, is temporarily suspended and the former \$16 a week status is restored, according to announcement of the Welfare Board. This action was found necessary because Attorney-General U. S. Webb advised the commission that there is a serious question as to the validity of the order by which the minimum was lowered from \$16 to \$15. This question is because of a technical defect in the notice of the public hearing at which the \$15 minimum was promulgated. For the purpose of remedying this defect the Welfare Board announces another public hearing in the Supervisors' chambers of the

City Hall on the evening of September 27 at 8 o'clock. At this meeting additional testimony in connection with the matter of the minimum wage will be heard.

The Auto Mechanics' Union announces that every member of that organization has pledged himself to donate fifty cents per month to the striking railroad shopmen.

WANT AN ACCOUNTING.

Members of the "printers' guild," a strike-breaking institution formed by Promoter Gill of Baltimore, are demanding an accounting of money invested. They object to the way the "guild's" sick fund is handled. The members are taxed 50 cents a week to maintain the fund and when they get sick they are discharged.

Gill came from the Northwest, where he officiated as grand factotum for the company "union" known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen. With the awakening of Northwest lumber workers, Gill departed for pastures new, and is now in Baltimore.

CHILD LABOR EVIL SHOWN.

Both child and community are losers by a policy which allows children under the age of 16 years to be gainfully employed, according to a report on "The Working Children of Boston," just issued by the United States Children's Bureau. They have not received an education of the sort to make them adaptable to changing industrial conditions or to give them an understanding of the duties of citizenship. They are "subjected also to positive damage," the conclusions state, "from irregular habits of work, from labor unadapted to their needs and capacities, and from unsuitable associations and environments."

COURTS USURP POWER.

In urging members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to read Senator La Follette's speech at the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, George L. Berry, president of the pressmen's organization, says:

"Of course there will be newspapers that will say this strikes at the very foundation of our government—the courts. This is in order to abridge your activities.

"The constitution gives the people the right to amend the constitution, and if the people of the United States desire to amend the constitution then it little becomes the reactionary newspapers of America to attack the efforts of those who would amend the constitution in accordance with the provisions thereof."

MAIL CLERKS LAID OFF.

Organized railway mail clerks are protesting against the post office department's policy of laying off these workers. Up to the present time more than 300 experienced railway postal clerks have been given lay-offs, many of whom have been in the service from 10 to 20 years.

"This program is affecting the mail service," said Henry W. Strickland, industrial secretary of the Railway Mail Association.

"President Gompers recently forwarded a protest to President Harding against this policy, stating that the car mileage of railway post office service and the number of mail clerks engaged in the distribution of mails on the railroads is less than when Postmaster General Burleson left office, though there has been a heavy increase in mails, according to post office department officials."

EQUIPMENT FALLING TO PIECES.

In a cautious report submitted to the Senate, the Interstate Commerce Commission sustains charges of striking shop men regarding the break down of railroad equipment.

Between the lines is told the story of a "break-down in transportation" referred to by President Harding.

The commission states that at 1717 different points, its inspectors personally inspected 4085 locomotives. Of these 2456 disclosed defects of varied character and more or less serious. The shop men say that if 2456 out of 4085 locomotives are out of order at 1717 places, it is safe to assume that at least 35,000 out of the 70,000 locomotives in the entire country are now in need of repair.

The commission states that the carriers admit violation of the law requiring inspection of railway locomotives. Some of the reasons assigned by the carriers are as follows:

"No monthly inspection made of this engine since 6-12-22 account of not having competent inspectors in the service due to the walkout of the shop crafts.

"Not inspected account of strike.

"Inspection not made July.

"Unable to make inspections or tests account strike conditions."

The commission says that "the reports from our inspectors indicate a very general let down in the matter of inspection by the carriers, which gives cause for concern."

Attention is called in the report to the law that gives the commission but 50 inspectors for the entire country, and that the amount of money appropriated this fiscal year to pay the expenses of these inspectors is only \$290,000.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Austria: Metal Workers' Wages.—German competition, it is said, may soon force the dismissal of 100,000 metal workers in Vienna and Lower Austria unless wage reductions are accepted by the workmen, who have already received notice to conclude a new agreement for reduced wages. The reasons given for the effectiveness of German competition are said to be found in the fact that Austrian wages are 40 per cent higher than German wages, though the cost of living is only 14 per cent higher; and while the capacity of the Austrian workman is rated 27 per cent less than pre-war times, the capacity of the German worker has not decreased correspondingly.

Belgium: Strikes.—Asserting that on account of the heat they desire to work at night instead of in daytime, longshoremen at Antwerp, engaged in unloading pitch, have struck without notice. Inasmuch as the port regulations require 75 per cent extra to be paid for night work, the employers have refused to allow the proposed change. This latest strike and prior strikes of the lumber longshoremen and building construction workers are seriously retarding activities in the lumber markets.

France: Metal Workers' Strike.—Over 12,000 metal workers in Havre are on strike following the announcement of employers that a 10 per cent reduction in wages would be made.

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